All the dept Aments repired bed with new goods bought at a least across when such great marriages are to be upon the control of the control o

AT KINKEY'S SELLING OPP.
STOCK AND FIXTURES
FOR SALE, STOCK TO LEE
LADIES GLOVE SALE STAKES,
LADIES GLOVE SALE STAKES,
OUR FIRE DOLLAR GLOVES SO.
LES AND DENTS ENGLISH IN NOWOOD 25.
COF GLOVES 60. 10c, 12%c, 15c
EALNORAL SERVES.
DENSES 6 20418.

DALMORAL SKOTS
DRESS OF RUSENS, CLEARING OLT.
RENNANT: OF ELERONS AND VELVETS.
VELVET RIBBONS AT PALIF PRICE.
DRESS AND CLOAK THIRMINGS.
CLOSING OUR STOCK OF HANDKERCRIEFS.
A. OR HANDKERCHIMFS 4c., 5c., 5c., 5c., 15c., 15c.
LADLES FINE HENSTTCH 25c., 25c.
LADLES NEEDLEWORK ISC., 25c., 25c., 25c.
LADLES NEEDLEWORK ISC., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c.
LADLES NEEDLEWORK ISC., 25c., 25c.,

GOODS MUST BE SOLD GREAT SACRIFICE

ON RUGLE-ORNAMENTS AND

REDUCED FROM \$1 DOZEN TO Me.
SEDUCED FROM 50. PIECE TO 1294.
BEDUCED FROM 70 FIRGE TO 1894.
BEDUCED FROM 70 FIRGE TO 180. REDUCED FROM 26 PIROL EEAD AND RUGLE SEREDUCED FROM \$2.20 To Se.
REDUCED FROM \$2.20 TO SE.
RED

ALL OUR FANCY GOODS
PORTMONNAIES AND BAGS, 6. up
FINE SLEEVE BUTTOENS, 6. pair 40-636.
LONG BLACK CHAINS FROM \$2 down to 756.
LONG BLACK CHAINS FROM \$2 down to 756.
FINE EARRINGS AND DROPS, 1846 to 356.
FINS, BRACELETS, HARR ORNADENTS,
BELL BUCKLES NELD CED TO 1246.
OUR \$1 BUCKLES REDUCED TO 256.
OUR \$2 BUCKLES REDUCED TO 566.
MUST BE SOLD.
AND FANCY GOODS, CARRIED OFER FROM LAST
FRICE.

AND FANCY GOODS, CARRIED OFER FROM LAST
FRICE.

OR WILL BE CLOSED AT WHOLESALE.

OR WILL BE CLOSED AT WHOLESALE.

OR WILL BE CLOSED AT WHOLESALE.

NO.000 DOZENN
DRESS AND CLOAR BUTTONS.
IN VELVET, SILK GILT, SILVER, STEEL, JET,
FRARL, BUGLE, RUBBER, SEDALLION, AC. AC.
BUTTONS, 126c. DOZEN, REDUCED TO 6c.
BUTTONS, 25c. DOZEN, REDUCED TO 10c.
BUTTONS, 50c. DOZEN, REDUCED TO 125c.
BUTTONS, 60c. DOZEN, REDUCED TO 125c

A T GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE—WATERED,

Broche and Plain Ribbons, still cheaper this week;
inck and colored Silk Bonnet Veivers, uninsually cheap;
fillow, Ostrich and other Feathers and Flowers, magnifient assortiment to-day; Bugle Trimmings, Bugle Gimps,
lugic Pringes, Bugle Ornaments, cheapest yet offered; all
he desirable Shades in Ribbon Veivets, Buttons in endiese
ariety, embrodered seis Cuffs and Sleeves, cheap; Kid,
hashmere, Cloth and Lined Gloves, cheapest yet offered;
argains in Hostery, Yankee Notions, Fell, Reaver and Straw
fate and Bonnets; everything new.

EDWD, RIDLEY 309, 311 and 311½ Grand street,
EDWD, RIDLEY 309, 311 and 311½ Grand street,
S. 65 and 70 Allen street, fifth block east from the Bowery.

erding a Bounds, the site of goods and prices will clearly indicate so didnowing list of goods and reliable of the dry goods marketinodition of the dry goods marketinodition of the site of the site

Colored Paramettas, very fine, only 30 cents per yard,
PANCY DRESS GOODS.

Handsome Check Poples at 25c.; actual cost to import tich Plaid Popline, double width, at 30c.; cost to import, Silk Striped Poplins, very bandsome, only 3716e; worth Rich Figured Roubai Poplins, only 5736.; worth 75c. Rich Moire Antique Poplins, 50c.; worth 575c. Grantte Poplins, new goods, only Me.; sciual cost to im-Plaids French Poplins, double width, at 50c.

rich high color French Plaid Poplies at \$1; worth CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.
On those goods there is an estual loss to the mamifacturers and impuriers of from 20 to 50 per cents.
Black Doeskins, all wool and sound, at 31 per yard.
Pancy Cassimeres, all wool and sound, 31 per yard.
Double and Twist Fancy Cassimeres, all wool and sound.

Mixed Fancy Cassimeres, all wool and sound, \$1 50

par jard.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

B-4 all wool and heavy, at 54 per pair,

H-6 all wool Whiteey, at 35 per pair,

H-6 all wool Whiteey, at 35 per pair,

H-6 all wool Whiteey, at 35 per pair,

WOOLLES, HOSENET, LADIES' BREAKEAST SHAWLS,

NUBLAS, SCARPS, &c. in some things actually lower than before the wer.
Children's Merino Hose, White and Colored, at 10c, per pair, worth 25c.
Minney Merino Hose, White and Colored, at 120cc per pair, worth 30c. Merino Hose, White and Colored, at 20c per pair, Merino Hose, White and Colored, at 20c per pair, orth dec.
Ladies' Shetland Wool Breakfast Shanis at \$1 25, sold bout two months ago at \$2.
Shetland Wool Nuclea at 25c, sold recently at \$1.
Children's Zephyr Wool Soarfs at 12c, worth too.
Children's Zephyr Wool Soarfs at 12c, worth too.

Gent's Merino Drawers only 75c., worth more than Owner Merino Drawers only 50c., worth more than Jouble.

Genus heavy ribbest Drawers as Mc., worth \$1.75.
Ladies heavy Merino Drawers as Mc., worth \$1.75.
Ladies heavy Merino Vests at \$1.25, worth \$2.25.

Great reduction in prices of Lineau, Damasta Towers, Table Ciothe, Riucks and Crashes.

Balmoral Skirts at \$1.05, \$1.75, \$2.25 and npward.
Balmoral Skirts at \$1.05, \$1.75, \$2.25 and npward.
Balmoral Skirts at \$1.05, \$1.75, \$2.25 and npward.
A magnificent stock of RICH SILK SHAWGS and CLOAKs of all the latest at yles.

W. K. PEYTON,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston street.

CLOAKS, PURS —A MOST RIEGANT ASSORTMENT of Cloaks, Sacques, Basques, Jackets and threaters in relief and cloth, which cannot be surpassed. Also an insulally me joid, which cannot be surpassed. Also an insulally me joid participant Purs, at manufactures a price, just opened by JOHN CANPELLI, 688 Broadway, between Kincleanth and Twentiels streets.

CLOAKS. A use choice of newly-manufactured Garments we be offered at only in order out the goods; the balance of about the still further reduction.

LEGITALN, 729 Broad way.

No. I Warning place.

GREAT BARGAINS IN POSTEGN AND DOMESTIC Merinos, Empress Chube Peng Postegn And Domestics, Section, Comprising French etc., Empress Chube Peng Postegn, Casaline Config., Ed., 1400 S1500 work of Rahard, Quite, Bargarenness, Fillows Bed Sark, Ed., 1400 S1500 work of Rahard, Quite, Bargarenness, Fillows Bed Sark, Ed., Tromestics, Bargarenness auction asject windsmale and retail by Wilsdam Mattiews, 54 Calbarons street.

H. ARMSTRONG, 140 SIXTH AVENUE. in store, and for sale, at greatly reduced piles, for one of All the leading makes in Shirtings, Airstings, and Pillowson Musilio, Lineas, Diapses, Towels and Towellings, askes, for Fronting Lineas, Roberbites at Hemstrothed, of Tape bordered Linean Handkernhefs, Hemstrothed, its results to the Control of Control of the Control of Control

H CRINSTRONG TO SIXTH AVENUE

TO M LACES EMBROIDERING, VANKER NOTIONS,
TO MAN AND BUTTONS, RIBBON, &C. A SUperfor asThere of black and extented Evenes Returns, purchased as

Permanancian parts.

DRY GOODS. H. ARMSTRONG, MO SINTH AVENUE. PRICES.

Tartan Phile Steckings.
Genta' Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes.
Genta' Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes.
Laddee Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes.
Children's Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes.
Genta' Physicishing Geods—Drevshirts, Drews
are, Scarra, thes. Gioves, and a full assortment.

HOLDAY GOODS,
NOW OPENING, 2006 FIRE
WAX DOLLS,
JIST IMPORTED FOR OUR
HOLDAY TRADE.

VALUES ASSOCIATED,
AND EMBRIDDERIES,
ELSE, GOODS, AND EMBRIDDERIES,
ELSE, GOODS AND EMBRIDDERIES,
OF COLOMBRIDGE AND EMBRIDDERIES,
DESCRIAMES RID GLOVES,
OUR COLOMBRIDGE AND EMBRIDDERIES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
WE ARE CLOSING

BLACCES LKS
Finglish and French Merinos, Alpacas, White Goods, Linen
urtum Luces Worsted Sharle, Worsted Goods, Rosier
inderwear, Cleves, Calters, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Line
and Recyclists, Ass.

urtan Luces Worster Shawls, Cornets, Hoop Skirts, indexected, Cornets, Cornets, Hoop Skirts, and kerchiefs, An. AT VERY LOW PRIORS, TO MAKER ROOM FOR OUR HOLLDAY GOODS.

To wold the ruth all through December, customers, will be Will. Do Well.

to wake their purchases carly.

R. R. X.

Donateenth erget and Sixth avenue.

68 Fourteenth erget and Sixth avenue.

68 Fourteenth erget, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Nota Camell's Bare Shawes.

IN ALL GRADES.

J. RUSSELL, 222 Wester street, third door from Amity.

MADAME ROULIGUE AUGURN 50

ADAME ROULDIER AUGIEU, NO. 6 WEST ELEV.

enth street, begs to inform her customers that she has just received from Paris a carefully selected stock of Goods, Indian Shawis, Laces, lattical Linen, dewelve of every description, Rounets, Dress Goods and many other most fashionable articles.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION
DEV GOODS AND CARPETING.
In view of our removal in December to our new she Eighth avenue, now in course of construction, and the one we have so long occupied, we propose to of large stock at a great reduction from former prices. The a good comportunity for hold keepers and others in winter goods.

GEO. KEYES, 363 8th av., near 28

ON MONDAY I WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE A LOT OF INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SCARPS, A. 53 serb. J. RUSSELL, 252 Wooster street Libred door from Amity.

DEAL ENTATE FOR SALE.
FOR INVESTMENT.
On Broadway, opposite the Giv Hall.
On Broadway, above Prince street, 28:200 feet.
On Broadway, above Spring et., 70:200 feet.
On Broadway, above Union square, an entire front.
On Ganal street, large Store, near Broadway.
On Lispenard street, Grist class Store, well leased.
On Walker street, rest class double Store, well leased.
On Walker street, two first class Store,
On Charle street, two first class Store,
On Charle street, two first class Store,
On Charle street, and I do for \$22.060.
On Franklin street, two first class Store,
On Green december of the Store,
On Green december of the Store,
On Green street, near Broadway, 25:119 feet,
On Howard street, near Broadway, 25:119 feet,
On Prince street (ormer), near Broadway,
On Bleecker street, near Greene street,
On Prince street (ormer), near Broadway,
On Grand street, near Broadway,
On Charl Jones street, near Broadway,
On Charl Jones street, near Broadway,
On Thirleenth street, near Broadway,
On Thirleenth street, near Broadway,
On Thirleenth street near Culversity place.
Union square—a large splendid property.
On Fourth are noted.

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine street.

SMILLIE & CO., 765 BROADWAY, Between Eighth and Ninth streets, will offer on MONDAY, 25TH INST., their entire sinck of SILKS

their entire stock of SILKN and DRESS GOODS, at a great reduction, to chose out before January 1. SMILLER & CO., 763 Broadway, Between Eighth and Ninth sires

SMILLIE 4 CO
HAVE OPENED THE
CLOAKS, SACQUES, RASQUES, JACKETS AND
CLOCKES, SACQUES, RASQUES, JACKETS AND
CLOCKES, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS AND
CLOCKES, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS AND
CLOCKES, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS AND
Which cannot be surpassed in America.

702 Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth sizes's.
WILLIAK BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Sup

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORRKEEPERS.
At Grand Street Chap Stars we out lengths of Millines
Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole piece
Call.
209, 311 and 3112 Grand street,
and 63, 68 and 30 Allen st., 5fth block cast from Bowers.

200 MORE CHILDREN'S SITS AT \$1-THE.
Real Siberian Squirrel from \$6 per set up.
Inoperat Ermine from \$16 per set up.
Mexican Squirrel from \$16 per set up.
Mexican Squirrel from \$10 per set up.
Mexican Squirrel from \$10 per set up.
Mexican Squirrel from \$1 per set up.
Aud all other kinds of First at equally low prices.
HOLIDAY TOYS FOR GIRLIS AND BOYS
At STEWART'S Millnery Goods, Faucy Toys and Fur
Store, 162 Bowery, near Broome atreet

27 ROND STREET -JUST RECRIVED THE WINTER last fashion in Cloak- and Bonnels; all orders promptly attended to for Dresses and Gloaks.
Miles. PAREAIN PAUL & CO., from Paris.

Miles. PARRAIN PAUL & CO., from Paris,

244 CANAL STREET.

BLANKETS,
WHITE BLANKETS,
COLORED BLANKETS of every description,
suitable for Pamily, Hotel and Public Institution use,
From the fineal cradle to the large 15-4 size,
From 27-76 to 38-75 per Pair.

In immense Stock of every kind, to be found at remarkably
LOW PRICES,
1,000 U. S. fine large COLORED BLANKETS from the
late government asie at Philadelphia.
Also a large lot of
COLORED AND WHITE BLANKETS,
direct from the Manufacturers and from the record auction
salies in this city, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A good assortment of HORSE BLANKETS, bound and
unbound, from the timed to the commonest.
MATTRESSES, REDDING, COMPORTABLES. ALHAMBRA QUILTS, COLORED

MATTRESSER. REDDING. COMPORTABLES. COLORED ALHAMBRA CULTR. For Individion use.

Also a large and 3m eason ment of WHITE MARREILLES, LANCASTER AND MANCHESTER AND ALLENDALE QUITTS.

TARLA DA ALLENDALE QUITTS.

TARLE DAMASK, NAPEAINS. DOTLIES, TOWELS, TOWELLING, SHERITS, AND PILLOW CASES, PILLOW GASE LINM AND OUTTON, INON PURSITURE.

HEON BEDSTRADS, FANCE ASSOCIATED AND AND CONTRACT OF THE MENTAL PORTABLE STATE AND UMBREILLA STANDS, FLANDA STORES, CRADLES, FLANDA STORES, CRADLES, LAT AND UMBREILLA STANDS, TEAN AND AND STORE STOOLS.

WEOUGHT IRON BEDSTRADS FOR PURLIC INSTITUTIONS MADE TO GEORG.

20,000 U.S. REDSTRADS, OF OUTTON, EDGE OF THE LOWS, AC., each article warranted as represented. These in want of such articles acanot, and a better assertment or lower prices in the city.

SACCOMMENT OF LADLES FURS, OF MAIDEN SACCOMMENT OF LADLES FURS, OF L

A CLERK STEALS FROM HIS EMPLOYERS \$15.000.

A CLERK STEALS FROM HIS EMPLOYERS \$15.000.

[From the Chicage Post, Nov. 22.]

One of the most bold, successful and long continued cases of pseulation which has been developed in a long time was exposed last night. J. S. Creer, a rierk in the employ of J. A. & H. F. Griswold, No. 23 River street, and a relative of his, John Speltz, a grocer, on the corner of Green Hay and Oak streets, are the simplicated parties. The case was brought to light as follows:

The firm of Griswold & Co. have for some time past been asspicious that their scock of teas, codes, spices, &c., were disappearing in some unaccountable manner, without say equivalent in greenbacks. The fact became alarmingly apparent some three or four months ago, when, upon laking an javoice of their stock and comparing it with their eccoint of sales, it was discovered by the control of the control of the sales and comparing it with their eccoint of sales, it was discovered to the conclusion that there was a declered individual in the fence, and that the matter must be earsefully infestigated. The fall trade came on, and their sales increased with the advance of the usual business season, but, with all their books were correct, they were forced to the conclusion that there was a colored individual in the fence, and that the matter must be earsefully infestigated. The fall trade came on, and their sales increased with the advance of the usual business season, but, with all their waterful ness, they could only reach a suspicion that there was something strong. A few days ago the firm piaced the entire firsts in the hundred the police authorities. Dotterive Ellis and Dixon were assigned the task of working up the job, and vestorday sitemens and evening it was conclinied. A fir. J. S. Greer, a German, who resides at No. 232 Dak street, bas for a long time been employed by Masers, Griswold & Co., and entoyed their confidence to the usual extent between merchants and their sales must be early upon a very the content of the processes are assoned in the resulting up

The two men will receive an examination this afternoon at the Poice Coort.

A Jornary or 3,500 Miles in One Cas.—On Thire, day, the 22d line, the gentlemen returned to this crywho left on the 29th of October to take part in the great Union Pacific Railway excursion to Fort Riley, Railway and Inek. This Journey was successfully accomplished in a single car, by means of broad flangs wheels, which adayted it to the different ganges which occur on two roads, between the Pennsylvania Central and the Union Pacific, the distance to Fort Riley being very nearly fitten hundres miles, and that of the "yound trip," about three thousand five hundred miles. Such a journey in a single railroad car is without precedent in the annals of American lievel, and M Course in though of the Old

World. It is remarkable that the entire course of thi lourney is very nearly in a straight line from Philadelphia Free, Nov. 24.

MEXICO.

OUR CITY OF MEXICO CORRESPONDENCE.

Additional Interesting Intelligence from the Mexican Capital-Imperial Reports and Rumars of the Buttle at Oaxnea and Other Matters.

Matters. Cuy or Maxico, Nov. 2, 1866.

Mexicans have just fairly entered upon their great
feasts of "All Saints" and "All Souls," two important
days in the saintly calendar, but the colebration of which must escort his dame, gorgeously attired, resplendent is jeweiry, laces and satins. For hours they promenad around the circle, admiring their new dresses in the looking glasses, or envying the style of their neighbors bonnets and jewelry. Scarce a word is uttered, and alte

and sincere; while the men are quite as indifferent to their spiritual welfare as are the same sex in other countries. The feasts will be continued six or seven days, during which time a very considerable portion of the population give themselves up to enjoyment, attending to laber only when compelled to do so. There is no danger of any outbreak during this feast—the men are too full of pulque or cakes, and think too much of firing and dancing to consider political matters.

The indignation among all classes is very great at the report industriously circulated by the Ministry as well as the French, respecting the health of the Empress. It was announced that her Majesty was taken suddenly iff at Rome on the 4th of September, and was removed to Miramar, when suffering under a brain fever, caused by her solicitude respecting the fate of Mexico, her reason gave way and she lay at the point of doath. The Emperor was said to have spent one or two days in tears after bearing the painful intelligence, and finally went to Orizaha in order that he might receive the earliest intelligence from his angust consort; the Mexican people truly mourned the untimely fate of their young Empress, for Carlotta had made herself a favorite. Prayers for her recovery were ordered to be made throughout the empire, and in this city the image of the Virgin was twice carried in great pomp through the streets, attended by all the officials and several members of the foreign legations, each person bearing a lighted taper. The concourse of people upon both occasions was Immense, and it is said no such religious processions were ever before asen in this city. It appears that the Empress was not seriously indisposed, and the ministry, when remonstrated with for countenancing this religious exhandle, excused themselves upon the ground that it amused the promiser of people upon both occasions was flowed and unexplicable departure of the Emperor for Orizaba.

Forting nown a mesons frained when the provention of distracting their attention from polit

pastoraime, a clown and his wife were dressed like turn-keys, and made their appearance and walk resemble, as much as possible, that of the Emperor and Empress. The "bit" was most papable—the audience was in exiscies; but before the performance was concluded the poor clown was a cerpse—had been shot by order of the military commandant. A few weeks close, while Bacthi's opera company was in Zacatecas. Le Particular was performed. In the duette the base, Maffle, emphasized "la libertad," and accompanied the words with suitable gestures. In a momant the audience rose from their seats, giving cheer after cheer, and demanded an envire. Two companies of foreign troops were present to keep order, and the colonel commandant ordered them to charge upon the audience unless quiet was at once restored, at the same time telling Maffle to leave the stage or he would have him shot. These threats only inturated the Maxicaus, who dared the soldiers to execute their orders, telling them they could fire but once, when the Mexicaus, who dared the soldiers to execute their orders, telling them they could fire but once, when the Mexicaus who remained slive would tear every soldier to pieces. The Colonel was furious, but was pulled down into his real by his friends, and the soldiers were afraid to execute his commands. The audience relierated their cries of "Mexical" "excess," until Maffle again commenced the duette, when quiet was revotore. It am instant the French officer was again upon his feet, threstering the sunger with death if he proceeded, but was again aftenced by his friends and taken from the threating the sunger with death if he proceeded, but was again aftenced by his friends and taken from the threating the sunger with order was again alone while was the receipt. During their time of the duette, and whilst on his way to the judge was meet by a gentleman who quietly thrust a roll of money into his hand, whispering "that it was to pay his fare with." The ludge presented to be highly indiguant that ait opera from the thre

words? as liberty should not be uttered in the empire.

FROM AN IT'S FOYNE.

An American direct from Sah Luis Poloxi reports having seen, less than a week ago, a large body of foreign troops under General Donay, netween San Luis and Montercy. All communication between Durango and Son Lois and this city has been ent of, the liberals refusing to permit mails to leave Durango for any point held by the imperial troops. The same geotleman passed, upon the road from this city to San Luis, the body of Fronchmen which left Mexico a new days since. He was told that the expedition was destigut for Tampico, which port would be recaptured at all bazards; in being the intention to embark through that place in heing the intention to embark through that place in French soldiers now in the country north of the capital. Alter the emberkation the port is to be related by the French soldiers now in the country north of the capital. Alter the emberkation the port is to be related by the French soldiers one half the chatom house dulies of both Tampico and Vera Cruz, and also gives her the right to hold those ports for the purpose of collecting the duties.

Exponential has become alarmed at the great dra not specie from the country, and apprehending a scarcity of coin has forioden the passage of conductas from the capital to Vera Cruz. It has been usual to send four conductas annually from this city; but during the year ending the ist of Cotober last nuclean conductas have added but little to the circulating medium during the past year, it will be seen that the least of the government are not without foundation. Besides the attyct duty of eight per cent and circulation duty of two per cent, which must be paid in this city, the government realizes about 560,000 upon each conducts for convoy from Mexico to the coast. Of course the export duty of eight per cent and circulation and recomment has therefore made a near thing out of the matter in the last tweive months.

The liberals are showing a bold front, protably encouraged by the kno

and stock. Strange to 'ay, no attempt is made to dispurse these bands, and early a single small force, under General O'Horan, is a bended upon to defend the approaches to the cap all from the north and west, although it is known that a mountains in those directions are awarming with mountains.

In Tacub ca, five miles from this city, a small company cal a themselves liberals, made a descent upon the cherch near the Bishop's palace, throwing to the grow at the hosts, and stealing the sacramental cup and the voter articles of church plate which unfortunately also under their notice. Tacubaya is in plain sight of the cathedral, and is the residence of a large number of our wealthiest citizens. The audacity of the liberals in entering Guadalupe and Tacubaya has caused great alarm among the residents of both places, and all who can do so are seeking more secure quarters in this city.

I have to-day to chronicle a decided victory for the liberals, and one which cannot fail having an important result upon the war. Except the taking of important result upon the war. Except the taking of Matamoros and Tampico, the battles in Mexico have been but mere skirmishes, a few men being killed and wounded, and the defeated party running away in disgraceful confusion, and no permanent advantage accruing to either side. Some three months since Porfirlo Diaz, a general of experience and of an unblemished reputation, in command of the liberal forces of Vera Cruz, Puebla and Oaxaca, commenced a forces of Vera Cruz, Puebla and Oaxaca, commenced a campaign against the city of Oaxaca. The garrison of the city consisted of but about sixteen hundred men, who bravely defended it against three times their number. An attempt to reinforce the garrison was made by six hundred Belgians and four hundred native troops, but Diaz intercepted the relief party and captured it. A second force from Tehuacan met a like fate about the 25th iast, but as the papers rarely publish such items the particulars are not known. In the meantime some second force from Tehuacan met a like fate about the 25th last, but as the papers rarely publish such items the particulars are not known. In the meantime some five hundred Austrians from Tehuantepec forced their way through Diazs' lines into the city, and thus reinforced the garrison kept up the fight for several weeks, repelling attacks nearly every day. Diaz fought his way through the city and obtained possession of the plaza, but for some days was unable to make any effect upon the forts of St. Domingo and El Carmen, until the Sist ult., when he forced the enemy to surrender. The number of prisoners is between two thousand and three thousand, and the convention is signed on the part of the imperialists, among others, by Baron Enrique Exero and Count Alberto de Karmen. A large supply of military stores, arms, ammunition and several batteries of artillery were among the prizes captured. The A strians fought well, but finally surrendered to superior numbers. This victory insures the peace of the whole country south of Puebla, and gives the fibrals a large, well organized and admirably equipped force with which to operate in this valley and upon the Vera Cruz line. It also places Puebla in danger, and, unless the French prove themselves to be more active than formerly, the communication with the coast will be cut off, and can be re-established only at great cost of Heve.

From every quarter is received intelligence of encounters between the ages of eighteen and forty-five capable of bearins arms is earolled, drilled and made ready to take the field at a moment's notice. The city of Villanuera, in Zacatecas, was attacked by I, 100 liberals week before last. The inhabitants made a brave resistance, and succeeded in defeating the liberals, with considerable loss to both sides.

From Michaeran we have a report that Major Loazia is making rapid strides towards "pacifying" that State. It has had a fight with 1,200 liberals week before last. The inhabitants made a brave resistance, and succeeded in defeating the liber

anandoned that part of the country and concentrated at Queretaro previous to their departure for the coast in December.

The reverses suffered by the imperial troops en route for the relief of Oaxwa has thrown the country south of Puebla into the hands of the liberals and permitted them to meance the road between this city and Vera Crez. A corps of fifteen hundred cavslry, commanded by Felix Diaz and Figuerra, attacked San Andres. Chalchicomula and Tehnacan, on the 28th, capturing both those places, which are valuable as rendezous for parties operating upon the Vera Cruz road. Already they have rendered travel unsafe and attacked the diligence upon two consistent, below Orizaba. Last week the British Minister, Mr. Scarlett, was stopped near Orizaba by a force under Colonel Guiterriz. The French guard with the Minister formed around as soon as the librads showed themselves, and prepared to defend him to the last; but Mr. Scarlett would not allow a shot to be fred. Guiterriz then rode up, and on learning who composed the party allowed it to proceed unmolested, and even offered to fornish an escort from his own troop, which offer was declined, and the Minister completed his journey without further molestation.

Last night four hundred liberal cavalry entered the town of Taipam, twelve miles from this city. They expected to entrap General O'Horan, who has made himself notorious for his connection with a late conspiracy, and the number of his fellow conspirators whom he had both. The General was not to be caught napping, and

At Chalithan seven ingues from Mexico, the liberals made their appearance last week, and committed many outtages. A French Leutenant, with forty men, conveying a specie train, were in the town a short time hefors the liberals entered. The Alcalde proposed to the officer that the French should remain and sesiet in defending the place, alleging that in case they pushed forward their capture was mevitable. The Lieutenant replied that his men were able to take their own part, but could not detend a large town axainst a formidable force, and all things considered, he preserved going to Mexico. Within two miles of Quantillan, he came upon 300 liberal cavalry, who opened ranks and permitted the Frenchmen and their salver to pass through, without exchanging a word. This certainty looks as if the beat of understanding prevailed between the liberals and the French.

The city papers give a short report of a stirring fight and 'brilliant imperial victory' schieved at Tianzala on the 3d instant, in which over three hundred liberals were killed. Foreigners who were in Tianzala say that during the cattle but three persons were shot, and after entering the city the French began an indiscriminate slaugher, shooting down inoffensive citizens—men, worse and children—wherever they were seen. Over three hundred persons thus fell victims to French passon; and this is called a "battle" and "victory."

Official News Received by the Mexican Mula-ter—Active) Operations of the Liberals in the State of Puebla—Terms of Surrender of the Austro-French Garrison of Onxaca.

Washington, Nov. 25, 1866.
The following official Mexican news has been received

Colonel Rafael J. Garcia, appointed military Governor of the State of Puebla, bas established his government at the city of Za-Ca Poala, and issued a proclamation of the people of the State, calling upon them to take up ares against the invaders. Governor Garcia reports that the French have lost the whole State of Puebls, keeping only

the line of the main road from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

General Dian's victories in the State of Oaxaca will

cause the French to lose the other or left side of the toad, which can be cut off now at any moment.

The following is a translation of the agreement by which the Austro-French garrison of Caxaca was surreptered to General Diaz:

The undersigned, temoral Luis F. Figueroa, Colonels Feirz Diaz and Juan Espinoss, of Gorositzs; Lioutement Colonels Manuel Travesi and Carlos Thiell, all Mexicans, only authorized by the General-in-thiel of the Eastern Mittary Division of the Mexican Fepublic; and Geliefal Juan Origel, Capitain Emile Dives, First Lieutemant sebastian Sacronique and second Leutemants Mury, Barot Engirs and Albert, Count of Kramer, Austrians and French, duly authorized by the commanding officer of the ports of Santo Demingo, El Carmerz and El Cerro, have agreed, in the following conditions, to deliver said posts:

the ports of Santo Domingo, Et Carmerz and Et Cerro, have agreed in the following conditions, to deliver said posts:

First—The garrison of Santo Domingo, Carmerz, and Cerro are prisoners of war to General Diaz, who guarations them their lives under his word of honor.

Second—The baggage, arms and hor ses, which are he private respectly of the officers of the garrison will be left to them.

Third—General Oronoz, imperial, will appoint the following committees:—One to deliver to General Diat the finances of the garrison; another to deliver the ariliery, arms, animunities and supplies, and another todeliver the men. General Diax will appoint committees to receive the foregoing. The delivery will be inadescoording to decuments which will prove what exist before the autrender.

Fourth—When a cannon shot will be fired at he head-quarters of the republican forces the garrisons of Santo Domingo, Carmerz and Cerro will leave their strongholds and shall march without arms to the Sangre de Losto square. The garrison of the Taragoga Fort shall march in the same way to the yard of the Xochimideo church. Fifth—in the list of officers currendered will be emirated the civil officials and other Mexicans in the Santo way in the yard of the Xochimideo church. Fifth—in the list of officers currendered will be emirated the civil officials and other Mexicans in the Santo Ball also be prisoners of war, and shall remain under the protection and care of the General-in-Chief, General Data.

Sexth—This capitulation shall be signed by duplicate and I shall be ratified by the General-in-Chief, General Data.

Sexth—This capitulation shall be signed by duplicate and I shall be ratified by the General-in-Chief of the Eastern Military division, and the commanding officer of the surrendered garrison.

Signed by L. P. Figueres, F. Diaz, J. Espinosa, of

Approved-PORFIRIO DIAZ,

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

CUR CHIHUAHUA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Charter of the New Company-How it was obtained, and what is thought of it in the Capital of the Mexican Republic-The New Company the Old One under a New Name (20 1806) 1806

Rentre, of New York, here, as their agent for the ob-taining of a grant for a railroad across the Isthmus of

The new company, styling themselves the "Tehuante-pec Transit Company," have petitioned this government to declare null and void the privilege conceded on the 7th September, 1857, to the "Louisiana and Tehuantepec Company for the opening of interoceanic communica-tion by the Istimus of Tehuantepec." The time for commencing and finishing the road had, from time to time, been extended by this government—first to the 7th September, 1857, next to March 28th, 1850, and finally to October 25th, 1860. The company not comply-ing, as is alleged, with the concession, their charter has been declared null and void by a decree of the Liberal revernment and a concession has been granted to the ing, as is alleged, with the concession, their charter has been declared null and void by a decree of the Liberal government, and a concession has been granted to the new company. It is reported here that General Grant has an interest in the new enterprise, and that it is only the old company under a new form. The old company, I understand, was headed by Marshal O. Roberts, of New York. I am disposed to believe that this is one of the keenest Yaukee enterprises of the day. The old company have been playing their cards with the empire for the past four years. Finding that the shade of Montezuma curses the pathway of Maximilian, they have adroitly had their old charter revoked, and chamcleon-like, turn up under new colors, headed by a new general obtained for the purpose. The decree stipulates in article 2:—The commany agrees to onen water communication by the river Goatzacoalcos, making use of its navigable portion up to that point which by mutual agreement may be deemed convenient; and from there by land to the port of La Ventova by means of a first class railroad; and while this is being faished by means of a commodious wagon road, which shall be maintained in good serviceable condition and with the necessary bridges for the transit of carriages for the transportation of passengers and morchandise of light weight.

Article 5 provides that eighteen months shall be allowed the company from the date of the entrance of the liberal government into Mexico, to make their explorations and plans, and submit them for the approbation of the government.

In article 6, the company will commence the construction of the line within eix months from the time spoken of in the previous article, binding themselves to finish ten leagues per year until the work is complete.

Article 7 binds the company to finish the wagon road within two years from the date fixed above.

Article 8 gives some land concessions of considerable value.

Article 8 gives some land concessions of considerable value.

Article 10 provides for moles and landing places to be constructed at the termini of the road.

Article 13 gives the company the right to import free from taxes all necessary material for the completion of the road.

In article 14, the company oblige themselves to establish lighthouses at the termini of the road.

In article 15 the company agree to deepen the bar of the Goatzacoalcos river, as also its channel.

In article 16 the company agree to deposit, as a guarantee for the completion of the work, \$100 000, in the hands of the Minister of Mexico at Washington; the deposit to be made within ninety days from the date of the decree, October 15, 1866.

In article 18 the goods, passengers in transit, the property and capital lavested in the road, are to be exempt from all taxes for the period of the concessions made in this law will last article 23. The concessions made in this law will last.

from all taxes for the period of the concession, sixty years.

Article 23.—The concessions made in this law will last from the time the railroad and telegraph are finished, sixty years, counting from the time they are placed in public use; and in all this time the government will receive fifteen per cent of the net profits of the road, whenever dividends are declared to the stockholders, with the understanding that so soon as there may be profits that there shall be an annual dividend. At the end of the sixty years the government whall enter into entire and absolute possession and property of the lands given for the use of the rathway, telegraph and lights, with all that belongs to them in regular and perfect condition of service. The trains which may be delivered must be the necessary ones, at less, for the transportation of five hundred passengers and ten thousand "arrobas" (25 lbs.) of freight per day. The rails, cars, machines and utensits shall at less be not more than half used. The vessels and stermers of the company are not to be included in the delivery.

Article 24—Besides the 15 per cent, stipulated in the previous stricle the company will now to the co

Mr. Francisco P. Fulconnet made to the Side enterprise, the government remaining free of all responsibility with respect to this loss, and without having diminished by this the profits which may belong to it from the products of the road.

Article S3.—The company to which this law refers is, and shall always be, exclusively Mexican, and the Tehuantepec Transit Company, although constituted in the United States, will, notwithstanding, be considered as removed and constituted now in the Mexican Republic, &c.

Article S6.—The government will name the fourth part of the directors of the company, &c.

Article S6 Imposes many waterstands.

Article 37 imposes many restrictions and rates upon the company.

In August, 1963, a decree of confiscation was promul-gated against the estates and property appertaining to those who have taken part with the empire. By a de-cree of October 24, 1866, the means of enforcing that decree are provided for, and measures will be immedi-ately taken to gather the necessary data relating to the property above mentioned, that it may be gold to those desiring to purchase.

THE CROP IN MICHIGAN THIS YEAR.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 23]
The year that is about to clost has been presperous beyond example to the producers in our State, whether crops only are considered, or those commodities are included which derive their value from the manipulations of the laborer and artisan. The yield of lumber, flah, coal, iron, salt, wool, hogs and cattle has been larger than ever before, and brought more remunerative prices. The quantity, quality and value of the Michigan cereal crop of 1866 is what we purpose to consider at present. Our last crop of winter wheat may fairly challenge comparison as to quality with any that was ever grown in any country. It has, throughout the season, commanded ten to fifteen cents per busiel more than the winter wheat of Canada, and seventy-five cents to one dollar more than Western spring. There was a greater breadth of seed sown, much of the first time. In the southern countries mych was winter killed, while the balance of the State arbiblied a fair average yield.

killed, while the balance of the state exhibited a fair average yield.

The cat crop also proved of excellent quality, and more abundant, by over a million of bushels, than the unexampled crop of 1865.

The rye crop in estimated as equal to that of 1865 in quantity, and as sound in quality.

Of barley there was also a larger yield than ever before, while the quality of most of it is without blemish.

We subjoin a table of the amount of the crops of this year, as compared with those of of 1865.

Wheat, bushels 1865.

Wheat, bushels 1865.

Wheat, bushels 1865.

Subject 1870.640

Outs, bushels 1870.831

Subject 1870.831

Subject 1870.831

Subject 1870.831

Subject 1870.831

Subject 1870.831

Subject 1870.831

Total. 24,465.531 2,566,608
The crop of wheat shows a yield of about eighteen and one-half bushels to each inhabitant of the State. Five bushels to each would answer the demands of home consumpton, leaving a surplus of 10,740,640 bushels for exponation.

The prices puddying the present season at Detroit for the different ghdes of wheat were as follows on the days named:

Extra white... - \$2.94 \$2.98 \$3.15 \$3.00 No. 1 white.. \$2.15 \$2.68 \$2.88 \$3.85 \$3.05 \$2.95 No. 2 white... \$2.46 \$2.58 \$2.88 \$3.85 \$3.05 \$2.95 No. 2 white... \$2.46 \$2.65 \$2.74 \$2.95 \$2.85 No. 2 amber... \$2.60 \$2.75 \$2.74 \$2.95 \$2.85 No. 2 amber... \$2.50 \$2.50 \$2.74 \$2.95 \$2.85 No. 2 amber... \$2.50 \$2.50 \$2.50 No. 2 amber... \$2.50 \$2.50 \$2.50 No. 2 amber... \$2.50 \$2

atone, \$21,057,856.
We subjoin an estimate of the value of the cereal crop for 1896.
When at \$2.90.
\$45,657,855
Onts, at 40.
\$317,509
Rye, at 1.90.
\$413,150
Barley, st 90.
\$77,073

Total

The people of Michigan we cause is congratulate themselves on the above stowing. The coming years promise for brighter results, at unigration is increasing and our new lands are fast being-rought under the influence of the plough and harrow. Vithin two months we have chronicled the incoming of were separate colonies of sellers from other Niates. A Pays of one hundred samills from Other have just pureased lands in the Saginar and Discharasses districts, with a view of making a permanent home among us. Lettern come.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DA

COURT O COMMON PLEAS PART 1 No. 30, 106, 119, 126, 132, 23, 136, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 14, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 146, 146, 147, 148, 40, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, CCURY 6 GENERAL SASSIONS —GRED LAICE—The

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON IMPARTIAL

[From the Mobile Register, Nov. 21.]
We have been so unhappy as to wound the sembibilities of our neighbor of the Times, on our account. His feelings are hurt that we should "so far forget our mission and snatch ourselves from the past" as to present the argument on a great question bosning up into first class importance. This is the first time our neighbor ever admetted we had "a past" to "snatch ourselves from;" and we supposed that nobody had "a past" except those who "were with him in the movement (of secession) from first to hast." We grieve to hurt our neighbor, but alse! the hurt to the ration ante-dates by several years, our article of Sanday last. It was indicated when this unbappy business began, and the question to-day is how to cure the hurt—how to medicate the worming that has supped the vitality of this once rich and strong south, and stop the running of the zero before the past in teinks into publical death. If a Southern man is not even permitted to discuss the question of circs—not not even permitted to discuss the question of cure—not allowed to hold a consultation with the political doctors as to the best means of eaving the patient almost in extremis. Last some "Mrs. Grundy" should exclaim against his recreancy to the past, then is the case deperate indeed. There are some among us tand our neighbor is of the number) who have never taken in and comprehended the full measure of the present situation. They cannot realize that we are a conjusted people, and hold our all, including property and life, at the will of the conqueror, that our former slaves are made free by the act of the same sword that blaced the whites subjuge that the party that holds to these theories of the result of the late war is in the units pated control and power of the government, and that they are at this moment debating whether they shall not use that power to declare our State governments multities, to carry our leaders to the scaffold and to send sanding armies to rule us. And are we not to be permitted to coursel together how to aver this brighting catastropus? Are we to be told that, "though the heavens full," and "even while in the death strongle" we are to de nothing but "apit in the face of our adversary our dving words of contempts and defiance" and that we are "eight millions of free born men who have nothing to fear from the designs of a hand ut of traitors, conspirators and cowards!" These are brave words, but what de they avail when heave are or have words, but what de they avail when heave are read and read to the process.

warmth of its appreciation of the taxed of compromise. We extract a couple of its paragraphs;

This is the argument and the FPC-Sea is that we shall be copt universal suffrage," and the modification is with a qualification either of property or intelligence." With the condition we shall be ready to accept the last effort it the purpose of restoring peace to the country; for until, is some way, that peace shall have been restored, and energator messal accepts to them some certainty that their above shall see before them some certainty that their above shall see to thom some returning their common profit—nothing good for the general welfare coming from the fertile soil of these which Southern States. We want nothing more than to be put on the plane of Masanchusette. As for the negro, we can live with him much better than it has been as the state of the state. So the sease which a substitution of his disk portion of the thief Justice Chase and others of his disk portions to tell the President that he conceive peace to the observe to tell the President that he conceive peace to the observe to the first model of the President of the movement, first and last," but unlike the Bourbons, is able to forget something and learn something from experience, and at the present writing would greatly prefer freedom, life and property jo "apitting at its adversary," and then, like Kirby, dying.

then, like Kirby, dying.

The Proposed Compromise Objectiousble.

[From the New Orleans Times, Nov. 26.]

What plan do these partisan positioners, prompted, as they would have the world believe, by extraordinary philanthropy, desire the President to recommend to the Southern States in regard to this matter which is lasticularly the property of the property of the second of the Southern States in regard to their action of Congress, or of the body that goes by the name? Why, that a general pardon shall be extended to their citizens for defending, with force of arms, what they conceived to be their just rights under the federal constitution, provided they will cater to the fanaticism of radicalism or to the desire of the petitioners to recondition the executive and legislative departments of the citie the executive and legislative departments of the clic the executive and legislative departing government, now in a state of hostility to a adopting a new rule in respect to suffrage, pre the basis of property or intelligence. We can bargaining of this kind, because it would be clemency of the government for the ad-measure of very doubtful utility.

clemency of the government for the adoption of a measure of very doubtful utility.

The pardon of offenders is a matter, we think, which should be decided on its own merits. We are eminently a commercial people, but clemency is only graceful when it is exerted voluntarily. It should never—so long as the world stands—be made a matter of trailic.

Any proposition to change the basis of representation, and to extend the right of suffrage from the white to the colored race—a people profoundly ignorant, making the right to vote depend upon the intelligence of the voter—however strange the proposition may be, is yet one to be considered on its own merits, and independently of any considerations of barter or gain. When it comes to be fairly considered by the people of the United States, there will probably be found as serious an opposition to it among the reasonable men at the North, who wish to advance the interests of the colored race, as among those of the South. At any rate, let this proposition, like all others which are proposed to an enlightened people, in an age of civilization, be addressed to their sense of right and justice, and not to the worst and most solish passions that can actuate the human breast. Universal amosety is certainly a very desirable thing, but the clitzens of the South will sever be disposed to purchase it at the hands of the government. Neither elemency nor justice are its the market—at least for them. They will neither buy nor sell them at any price. Let the government consider this, and do justice and exercise elemency of its own accord, and a grateful and appreciative people will everywhere commend the government for its wisdom and tree philanthropy.

MISCELLAMEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

I.ucius H. Tenney, teller of the First National Bank, Greenfield, charged with stealing bonds and funds belonging to individuals and the bank, to a large amount, has been acquitted. From the evidence of the case, as reported in the Springfield Republican, it appears that Tenney was led on in the unfortunate speculations for which be used the bonds by some New York brokers, who constantly assured him of better success. His loases amounted to \$26,000. The plea for the defence was that the offence committed was not that characed in the indictment, being embezziement instead of larcency; that, admitting it to be a larcency, it was not one of felonicus intent, the bonds were taken for a temporary use and with the intent to replace them, and that the deposits taken had not been proven to be the property of Josiah S. Purple, in whose name the prosecution was brought. After a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

brought. After a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The other indictments against Tenney remain to be disposed of, and will not come to trial at this term of the court. They charge him with a similar larceny of \$20,000 of funds belonging to the bank, and coming under the jurisdiction of the United States banking law, will be tried before another court at some future time. The bail has been fixed at \$15,000.

The herring fisheries of Eastern Maine bave proved highly profitable the present season, and the demand for labor in them is so great as to cause agriculture in the vicinity to be much neglected. Eastport, Lubec, Catier and the neighboring islands reap a heavy harvest from too lisheries.

The elegations of Norwich Conventions have issued as

vicinity to be much neglected. Eastport, Lubec, Cutler and the neighboring islands reap a heavy harvest from the lisheries.

The clerayinen of Norwich, Connecticut, have teened a circular expressing their determination to attend no more lonerals on Sunday, except in cases of absolute necessity. They object to the practice as being a clear violation of the fourth commandment, both from the amount of work it involves and because it keeps many people from attending the church service.

The collection of taxes in California this year is attended with great inconvenience to all the parties concerned. Specie incomes have, under the existing law to be reduced to a greenback courrency standard. The variation is eightly cents on a dollar.

Judge Alexander Walker, of New Orleans, has gained a verdet against Mrs. Arkim for \$25,000, for services performed in saving her a million dollars worth of conton during the war. General Polk ordered the cottom burned. Judge Walker, setting for Mrs. Ackin, persuaded General Polk to revoke the order, which he did, and the widow sold 2,800 bates at the highest figures. She offered only \$500 for the service.

Weather prophets say there will be forty-one spows this winter, according to the old rule:—Add the day of the mont of the first clean worth of one which he day of the mont of the first clean to entry when government places it in the market. It is two miles long.

The Comptroller of Georgia is somewhat pugiled to know how to rollect the isages from Negroes. They refuse to pay, change their names, residences, and fort, about over the State to a void the tax patherer, and generally when they are picked up there? I demend the cally when they are picked up there? I demended.